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## ONLY A RUMOR

AND IT WAS IN A FORM THAT DID  
NOT DESERVE CREDENCE.Unconfirmed Report in Circulation  
Last Night that General Buller Had  
Suffered Another Defeat.

## LONDON WITHOUT LATE NEWS

NOT A WORD RECEIVED YESTER-  
DAY FROM THE THEATER OF WAR.Related Dispatch from Rensberg  
Showing that Gen. French Flanked  
the Boers on Jan. 9.

## WAS AT SLINGERSFONTEIN

TRYING TO REACH ORANGE RIVER  
AND SEIZE THE BRIDGES.Brilliant Dash by New Zealanders—  
General Kitchener to Be the Real  
Director of the Campaign.

LONDON, Jan. 14, 4 a. m.—The veil concealing the theater of war from the anxious eyes of Great Britain and the rest of the world is still unlifted. It is impossible to doubt that this absolute closing of all the channels of information is due to the censorship, the strictness of which has been redoubled since the landing of Lord Roberts and Lord Kitchener, concerning whom nothing has transpired since the announcement of their arrival at Cape Town, four days ago.

The War Office stated at midnight that no further news from the front had been received and none from any other source has come to hand during the night. As usual when news is scarce, the rumor mongers have been busy. The latest story floated was that intelligence had reached the headquarters of the Scots Guards that General Buller had again sustained a serious defeat. Inquiry at the Wellington barracks showed that, while such a rumor had reached there, it was neither official nor in any form deserving of credence.

FRENCH ADVANCING.  
Was Moving Towards Orange River  
When Last Heard From.

RENSBURG, Cape Colony, Jan. 9.—A strong force of British advanced this morning, under cover of a brisk artillery fire, and encamped at Slingsfontein, on the Boers' eastern flank. The Boer patrols retired, but subsequently a body of Boers attempted to seize the position, threatening communication between the British encampment and Rensburg. The New Zealanders, with a brilliant dash, frustrated the attempt. They raced and seized the position first and fired volleys at the enemy, who retired in the direction of Colesburg.

LONDON, Jan. 13.—The movement of General French's troops in the vicinity of Colesburg is taken to indicate the commander in chief has recognized the importance of Gen. French's objective, namely, to obtain command of both bridges across the Orange river, and has hastened to send him reinforcements. It is also thought to partially confirm the suggestions that General Buller's plans include synchronous movements in all the spheres of operation. About four thousand troops sailed for South Africa this afternoon.

ROBERTS A FIGUREHEAD.  
Kitchener to Be the Real Commander  
in South Africa.

LONDON, Jan. 13.—Military experts here agree that General Lord Kitchener, the hero of the Sudan, will be the real commander-in-chief in South Africa, and that Field Marshal Lord Roberts was sent merely in order to inspire the troops with confidence. This arrangement was kept a secret because of the fact that Kitchener is junior to Buller and others commanding in South Africa. It is said to be the work of Lord Salisbury himself.

Lord Salisbury believes the salvation of Great Britain's military system depends on General Lord Kitchener, in whom he has long had implicit faith. It has already been planned that if Lord Roberts and Kitchener bring the campaign to a successful termination the latter will be brought home to honor almost equal to those of the Duke of Wellington. He will be put into the War Office and will be given a free hand to brush away the cobwebs which cling to the British army. Lord Roberts, of course, will not be neglected; but then he would be too old for such work as is out-lined for Lord Kitchener. Perhaps, before this can be accomplished Lord Salisbury will be out of power and Lord Kitchener will be discredited, but on such rehabilitation by means of a young and brilliant agent has the heart of the British premier been set. It remains to be seen whether fate will enable him to carry it out.

Mention of Lord Kitchener is inseparably connected with Khartum, where it was announced this week the first train from Cairo had arrived. It is learned this is not quite correct, for there are still about 300 miles between these places on which no railroad has been built. Until the Nile dam is completed it is impossible to construct a road between Assuan and Wady Halfa. The way the first train load of excursionists arrived at Khartum was by disembarking at Assuan into a river boat, traveling by water to Wady Halfa and then boarding a military train, formerly used for the conveyance of wounded soldiers, which took them to Khartum. The hotel there is not ready, but the visitors were accommodated

on the old Gordon steamboat, which has been fitted up as a sort of houseboat.

LADYSMITH STORMED.  
Rumor That Probably Refers to the  
Action of Jan. 6.

VIENNA, Jan. 13.—The Neue Freie Presse to-day publishes a dispatch from Brussels, saying news has been received there from Pretoria to the effect that the Boers have stormed the heights all around Ladysmith, and that the capitulation of that place is hourly expected.

It is possible that the news received in Vienna by way of Brussels from Pretoria may refer to the fighting of Saturday last, Jan. 6, when the Boers captured the British trenches three times and were twice driven out at the point of the bayonet, and the fact that the Boers occupied one British position all day long, only being driven out of it at night.

## CRUSADE AGAINST BALFOUR.

His Utterances Described as Offensive  
to a Nation of Mourners.

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LONDON, Jan. 13.—The frivolity displayed in his recent speeches by Mr. Balfour, the government leader in the House of Commons, has landed what has been known as the strongest government of modern times, the slender front which extrication is difficult, if not doubtful. His light hearted remarks, which were pleasantly accepted by the nation when times were good and all was well, are offensive to a people mourning for lost sons and deeply angered by unprecedented reverses. Mr. Balfour, if he had tried, could not have more successfully put his countrymen on edge, and when Lord Salisbury speaks he will have much to atone for. The memory of Mr. Chamberlain's "alliance" speech was dying away before Mr. Balfour put his foot still deeper in the mire. The Conservatives devoutly hope Mr. Balfour will follow Mr. Chamberlain's example and keep a discreet silence. As the Saturday Review, one of the government's staunchest supporters, puts it, "the administration is now face to face, not with the opposition, but with the nation." It is a crisis out of which several must come with reputations smirched, and possibly may result in the wreck of the government. In any case, a reconstruction of the Cabinet seems inevitable.

The Spectator protests against making Mr. Balfour the scapegoat, and declares that, though Lord Salisbury is still the wisest mind in the empire, it is impossible for him to continue much longer both Prime Minister and Foreign Secretary. It advocates his retention at the head of the Foreign Office and the appointment of Mr. Balfour as Premier, the Marquis of Lansdowne being succeeded in the War Office by H. Arnold-Forster.

The same paper, gravely reviewing the serious military conditions of the country, advocates an elaborate plan for home defense, including a volunteer army, recruited from civilians and former soldiers, which would not actually be called out except in case of invasion, but which would form a nucleus to enable the standing army to be sent abroad without qualms.

"If we are to escape conscription," says the Outlook, "the public must be educated to take a more serious, discriminating and self-sacrificing interest in the army."

The extremist view of the situation is well voiced in a public letter written by Henry Broadhurst, Liberal Labor member of Parliament for Leicester, formerly secretary of the parliamentary committee of the trades union congress, in which he says: "The amazing confession of ignorance, incapacity and almost indifference made by Mr. Balfour makes the stoutest hearts feel that in the hands of the present government the safety of the empire is menaced for six months, discriminating and self-sacrificing interest in the army."

Mr. Balfour's statement that three army corps were placed in the field without a hitch has given the critics an excellent and not wasted opportunity of pointing out that, though enough individuals to make up three corps are on their way to South Africa, they only have the artillery requisite, according to the British regulations, for one corps, while in cavalry and army service components they are almost equally deficient, proving the very lack of organization so frequently laid at the door of the War Office.

Edward Blake, Nationalist member of Parliament for South Longford, formerly chancellor of Upper Canada, was speaking very plainly on the subject of the rumors that members of certain Irish societies contemplated an invasion of Canada. He said to the people of Longford that if he believed it was true he would have borrowed a Mauser, have learned the new rifle practice and have taken passage to Canada to "help defend my wife, children and grandchildren from my brother home rulers." The former Canadian leader has no sympathy with the more advanced sections of his party.

The London Sun to-day reports that on the reassembling of Parliament Jan. 30 the government will immediately ask for a further war credit of £20,000,000.

## PRO-BOER MASS MEETINGS.

Resolutions of Sympathy Adopted by  
Philadelphians.

PHILADELPHIA, Jan. 13.—A pro-Boer mass meeting was held in the Academy of Music here to-night under the auspices of the Irish and German-American societies. There were about two thousand people in attendance and speeches were made by a number of prominent persons, including judges of the courts and clergymen. The president of the meeting was Judge William A. Ashman, of the Orphans' Court, and among the vice presidents were Judges Samuel W. Pennypacker and Charles J. Audenreid, of the Court of Common Pleas, and Congressman Wm. McAlister. Among the speakers were Robert Ellis Thompson, president of the Central High School; Dr. C. J. Hexamer, president of the German-American League; Col. John M. Vanderveer, president of Netherlands Society; Rev. Gerald B. Coghlan, rector of the Church of Our Lady of Mercy; Rudolph Blankenburg and Michael J. Ryan.

Resolutions were adopted expressing sympathy for the Boers and asking Congress to do the same; opposing any alliance with any foreign power, especially condemning one with England as "un-American and opposed to the traditions of the Republic"; and requesting the President of the United States to determine by proclamation the right of American vessel owners and shippers trading between the United States and neutral ports.

## Iowa Should Send 5,000 Men.

DES MOINES, Jan. 13.—At the Y. M. C. A. auditorium to-night, at a mass meeting to express sympathy for the Boers, Judge Spurrier declared Iowa ought to raise five thousand men and \$100,000 as its contribution to the cause of Transvaal independence, and he was cheered to the echo.

## OFF FOR AFRICA

LONDON'S VOLUNTEER CONTINGENT  
GONE TO FIGHT BOERS.Given Unprecedented Ovation While  
Marching Through the Streets to  
the Railway Station.

## EBULLITION OF PATRIOTISM

WHICH THE AUTHORITIES WERE  
POWERLESS TO CONTROL.The Soldiers Forced to Fight Their  
Way Through Mobs of Cheering  
and Singing People.

## WOMEN BROKE UP THE RANKS

AND CLUNG TO THE ARMS OF FATH-  
ERS, HUSBANDS AND LOVERS.Scenes Repeated at Southampton—  
The Lord Mayor Unable to Speak  
—English Criticism.

LONDON, Jan. 13.—Though many stirring scenes have marked the departure of the British troops for the front during recent months, to-day's outburst of patriotism on the occasion of the starting of the London volunteers was quite unprecedented since the jubilee. It is the first time in the history of the movement that British volunteers have been permitted to serve side by side with the regulars in real warfare, and the people turned out in hundreds of thousands to fittingly celebrate it. The crowds began to throng the route before dawn, and increased in such proportions that a detachment of the Lord Mayor's Own were engulfed at various stages of the march. The ranks were broken and the troops at times were almost lost sight of in the cheering, shouting, singing mobs. Every now and then a halt had to be made in order to reform the ranks, but only to be again broken, as the police were unable to stem the excited, cheering, living mass of people which again and again broke through all obstructions. The hand-shakings and embracings were so exuberant that the original smartness of the volunteers was speedily impaired, many uniforms being torn. But the troops finally managed to struggle through to the Mansion House.

On the balcony of the Mansion House the lord mayor, A. J. Newton, the lady mayoress, the councilors and others awaited the arrival of the volunteers and witnessed them actually fighting their way through the dense crowds, assisted by male friends and impeded by clinging women. When the force was finally reformed the lord mayor attempted to make a speech, but found it impossible. The din was simply deafening, and the chief magistrate had to be content to indicate his good wishes by smiles and gestures, while the volunteers greeted him with cheers and waving their hats with their raised rifles.

There was another heroic effort on the part of the police, and the detachment resumed its march to the accompaniment of pushing, screaming, cheering and singing. The column had hardly covered a hundred yards when it again intermingled with the surging crowds, who had undisturbed away along the route. Many of the volunteers escaped through side streets, and others struggled along in single file, twos or threes. By the time they reached the Thames Embankment the detachment had become a conglomeration, women's hats being as numerous in the ranks as the volunteers' headgear. So slow was the progress that over an hour was consumed in traversing the mile to Westminster. There the police arrangements improved and the multitude was marshaled into some kind of order. The windows, roofs and every other vantage point were crowded with singing and cheering humanity, waving banners, hats and handkerchiefs.

Finally the column reached Nine Elms station, bearing numberless traces of the difficulties of the march. The public was excluded, the final leave-takings being had outside, and the volunteers entrained and departed amid a commingling of band music and cheering and the singing of "Auld Lang Syne," "Rule, Britannia," and "God Save the Queen."

The lord mayor, sheriffs and councilors, in their state robes, accompanied by many ladies, took another special train for Southampton to bid farewell to the volunteers on board the transport Briton. The volunteers arrived soon after the lord mayor's party and were saluted with ringing cheers. Immense crowds filled the streets as the men boarded the transports Briton and Garth Castle. Many of the soldiers carried union jacks on their guns, while in several instances these were supplanted by the stars and stripes, which evoked great enthusiasm from the crowds. The lord mayor, the lady mayoress and many officials took luncheon on board the transports, which finally sailed amid the tooting of whistles, the cheers of the crowds and the playing of national anthems by the bands.

## Will Spend Their Honeymoon Apart.

LONDON, Jan. 13.—C. B. Ismay and Miss Constance Sheffield were married in London this morning by special license. Mr. Ismay started for South Africa this afternoon. The bride is the daughter of George R. Sheffield, of New York, and the groom is the son of the late Thomas H. Ismay, founder of the White Star steamship line. Miss Sheffield sailed for England with her father two weeks ago. Her sister Florence is the wife of Bruce Ismay, brother of S. C. B. Ismay. The marriage, it is said, was hurried by Mr. Ismay's intention to sail for South Africa as a volunteer.

## Duke of Westminster Returning.

CAPE TOWN, Jan. 9.—The Duke of Westminster, who recently succeeded to the title and one of the greatest estates in Great Britain, has changed his plans and will start for England to-morrow. It is his

intention, however, to return to South Africa with the Imperial Yeomanry.

FLOOD OF CRITICISM.  
Britons Upbraiding the Government  
and Military Officers.

LONDON, Jan. 13.—The time has come when the people of Great Britain no longer keep silent regarding the mismanagement of the war. The floodgates of criticism have opened, and under the stream of adverse comment pouring forth reputations are being wrecked. The upbraiding of the government by papers that almost for a century have been conservative has already been touched upon in these dispatches. Abuse of the War Office has always existed, and it is now only a little more bitter than it was before. What chiefly marks the passing of the British from a period of discontent to most severe fault-finding is the outspoken abuse of their generals in the field. There are unpleasant stories of jealousies, and in short, all the army's shortcomings, which heretofore have been secretly whispered in clubs, are this week finding their place in print, and not in the respectable journals, but in organs that a month ago would have fiercely denounced such tales as unpatriotic whether they were true or not.

It is known now that General Buller despises Field Marshal Lord Roberts and hates General Lord Kitchener; that Lord Wolseley, the commander-in-chief, shares General Buller's feelings, and that Wolseley is scarcely on speaking terms with the secretary of state for war, Lord Lansdowne. To such a flagrant extent does his enmity go that Lord Wolseley wrote to Lady Buller that he knew nothing about Lord Roberts's appointment to command the British troops in South Africa, and that he disapproved of it. With enormous obstacles to overcome in the Boers' resistance and initial advantage, this condition of affairs between the leaders would constitute a drawback to the success of the British. One paper, usually well informed on service matters, declares it is quite likely that General Buller will give up his command and come home. This is probably an exaggeration, but it is significant. As if that were not enough, it is openly said General Lord Methuen has gone mad; that his mother died insane, and that all his life he has been afraid he might share her fate. Hence, it is added, his unceasing restlessness. Only this week a high cavalry officer returned from South Africa with complaints against Lord Methuen; that the general, during one of his first actions, had ordered him to advance with the cavalry, and the highest born and noblest of the world that horses and men were too exhausted to be physically capable of doing so. Lord Methuen is reported to have said: "Well, you had better go to hell." The officer to whom this remark was made has come home demanding a trial by court-martial, but it is probable he will not get it, as he has been slated for another command.

Generals White, Gatacre, Clery and French all come in for their share of abuse, and there is evidence presented that the senior generals are divided against themselves. How all this will end if the record of unparalleled outrages during the past year. We are about to enter upon a national campaign, and the probable leader in this campaign has made himself the associate and the supporter of the men who were repudiated at the polls. He is to return next week to Kentucky to aid the conspirators in driving from office the men who have been elected. The success of the schemes already developed at Frankfort would bury the Democratic party for a decade in ignominy and popular contempt. The success of these schemes would be a temporary surrender of a Republican form of government. The future is dark with threatened danger of the gravest character.

"If the people of Kentucky will speak directly to their representatives in commanding tones they may yet save the State and party from irretrievable disaster and unexampled disgrace. We appeal to you, therefore, to read in the record of the past twelve months the darker record of defeat and disaster that may follow during the twelve months to come. If you are still loyal to the platform of 1896 and desire this year to give to your candidate for President the electoral vote of Kentucky, you must not permit the political desperadoes in control of the Democrat caucus at Frankfort to make the party responsible for the action of the reckless and desperate leaders now in control of the Legislature."

The Republican manifesto follows about the same lines. It contains the following: "Two months after a general election, a defeated minority is defying the law, violating the Constitution and seeking by revolutionary means to establish a new government. The Republic is in peril. The public positions already filled by men who have chosen to conduct their affairs. A political conspiracy against representative government approaches a climax. Every right guaranteed by your Constitution is being ruthlessly, alike in party convention, by election commissioners, by officers of the judiciary department and by representatives in the Legislature. Unless you will act so as to instruct your representatives in the Legislature to execute your will, the enemies of representative government will triumph. In the name of the Republic, we call upon you to exert every effort to triumph, may provoke bloodshed."

"Since the assembling of your Legislature we have seen one act of usurpation and outrage tread upon another's heels, so that public positions already filled by men who have chosen to conduct their affairs. A political conspiracy against representative government approaches a climax. Every right guaranteed by your Constitution is being ruthlessly, alike in party convention, by election commissioners, by officers of the judiciary department and by representatives in the Legislature. Unless you will act so as to instruct your representatives in the Legislature to execute your will, the enemies of representative government will triumph. In the name of the Republic, we call upon you to exert every effort to triumph, may provoke bloodshed."

The Imperial yeomanry, after the first flush of public applause, is being gauged gingerly. It is dawning on the minds of all that what Great Britain wants are crack shots and rough riders after the type of the Americans, and frequent comments appear pointing out that the average yeoman, who is a farmer, does not come up to this standard, while the average lordling, who adds brilliancy to the force, is not generally much more than the mark in this respect than his yeoman tenant; that both have far less military training than the members of the volunteer force, and it is a fact that the large per cent. of the enrolled Imperial yeomanry have never served even in the yeomanry. What is being forced on the War Office is that 100 colonials accustomed to bushwhacking and scouting are worth 1,000 English clerks and farmers.

To and instances of the appalling impracticability distinguishing the formation of Great Britain's irregular corps it is only necessary to read the list of the kit being taken out by the city of London volunteers. The officers of this body carry to the plains of South Africa an air pillow, cork mattress, canvas bedding, canvas bucket, a tin box of candles, a lantern, a filter and a host of other impediments that an American would burn before starting on a ten-mile march, while the men are laden down with what is called a pack, four pairs of shoes.

## APPEALS MADE

KENTUCKIANS URGED TO EXERT  
PRESSURE ON LEGISLATORS.Addresses Issued by Republicans and  
Anti-Goebel Democrats Looking  
to a Peaceful Solution.

## POINTS AT ISSUE SET FORTH

ADHERENTS OF THE KENTON CZAR  
ACCUSED OF REVOLUTION.Entire Legal Fabric of the State Govern-  
ment Threatened by Their  
Attempts at Usurpation.

## THE FOURTEENTH AMENDMENT

IT IS INVOKED BY REPUBLICANS IN  
TAYLOR'S BEHALF.Republican Convention Building In-  
spected by Chairman Hanna—His  
View of the Campaign Issues.

LOUISVILLE, Ky., Jan. 13.—The Republican State committee, through its officers, and the organization formed by dissatisfied Democrats during the recent campaign, have issued statements giving their views of the political situation in this State and calling upon their constituents for their support. The appeal issued by the "honest Democrats" says: "The men who in June deprived a third of the Democrats of Kentucky of representation at the Democratic convention, are in January preparing to reverse by the action of the Legislature the decision of the people at the polls. The General Assembly of the sovereign State of Kentucky is subject to the mere whim and caprice of one man, whose orders are issued to your representatives through a caucus intimidated by force and debased by treachery. All the rules of evidence that prevail in civilized communities have been repealed; every principle of justice has been repudiated in advance. The candidate who was defeated by a decisive vote, by the subservience of certain of your representatives and by the subjection of others, through promise of official spoils, has been made the master of the legislative department of Kentucky. The Democratic party has been put in the position of an enemy to public peace and a menace to popular institutions, with a record of unparalleled outrages during the past year. We are about to enter upon a national campaign, and the probable leader in this campaign has made himself the associate and the supporter of the men who were repudiated at the polls. He is to return next week to Kentucky to aid the conspirators in driving from office the men who have been elected. The success of the schemes already developed at Frankfort would bury the Democratic party for a decade in ignominy and popular contempt. The success of these schemes would be a temporary surrender of a Republican form of government. The future is dark with threatened danger of the gravest character."

"If the people of Kentucky will speak directly to their representatives in commanding tones they may yet save the State and party from irretrievable disaster and unexampled disgrace. We appeal to you, therefore, to read in the record of the past twelve months the darker record of defeat and disaster that may follow during the twelve months to come. If you are still loyal to the platform of 1896 and desire this year to give to your candidate for President the electoral vote of Kentucky, you must not permit the political desperadoes in control of the Democrat caucus at Frankfort to make the party responsible for the action of the reckless and desperate leaders now in control of the Legislature."

## REPUBLICAN MANIFESTO.

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## Tense, Almost to Breaking.

FRANKFORT, Ky., Jan. 13.—The situation in the contests for governor and the State offices, and the question of what is going to happen when the final result is declared, are to-night fruitful of the most extravagant speculation. If the adherents of the contestees, the Republican incumbents of the State offices, carry out the line of procedure they now threaten, by refusing to vacate even in case the Legislature decides in favor of the Democratic contestees, the situation will be serious and if the statements of some of the men, high in the councils of the State, are to be credited, what a what a scene will ensue. J. J. Harrison, secretary of the Republican

State Central Committee, said this afternoon that the talk of holding an anti-Goebel State convention here next week was purely an invention, but he predicted that several thousand anti-Goebel men, from all parts of the State, would be here to protest by their presence against unseating Taylor and Marshall, and to sustain them if the Legislature votes to turn them out. He denied that any of those now here are soldiers in citizens' clothes, as charged by the Goebel Democrats.

Ex-governor Bradley and all the Republican leaders hold that the contest proceedings are being conducted in an arbitrary manner, without regard to the law, and that for these reasons the decision, if adverse to Taylor, should not be binding on him. They file a bill of specifications as to their objections to the trial of the contestees, and the reasons why the proceedings are illegal. These are: "That the Democratic members of the Legislature, with a few exceptions, had their minds made up and were committed in advance of the filing of the contests to vote to seat Goebel and Beckham; that the committee trying the contests are fraudulently constituted and can have no just powers, because of the fraudulent manner in which they were drawn, as charged by the Republicans and not denied by Clerk Leigh; that the time allowed for taking evidence is so short as to practically amount to a denial to the contestees of the right to prove their cases, and that the refusal to accept depositions as evidence operates in the same manner. The sum total of all these, according to Governor Taylor's attorney, brings the case within some of the inhibitions of the Fourteenth Amendment to the federal Constitution."

## ISSUES OF COMING CAMPAIGN.

Prosperity and Retention of the Phil-  
ippines, Says Senator Hanna.

PHILADELPHIA, Jan. 13.—The subcommittee of the Republican national campaign committee began to-day the work of laying plans for the presidential campaign. Shortly after 9 o'clock the committee met in Mayor Ashbridge. In the party were Senator Hanna, chairman; Joseph Manley, of Maine; H. C. Payne, of Wisconsin; United States Senator N. B. Scott, of West Virginia; Richard Kerens, of Missouri; and Charles Dick, of Ohio, the secretary of the national committee; President Henry Burk and Chairman W. S. P. Shields, of the local citizens' convention committee, and a number of others. From the mayor's office the committee went to the exposition buildings, in West Philadelphia, to inspect the auditorium in which the convention is to be held. All the visitors expressed their satisfaction at the selection of the hall. Senator Hanna, regarding the convention, said: "Of course, President McKinley will be renominated, and without doubt he will receive every vote in the convention, but when it comes to choosing his running mate and deciding on the platform there is likely to be an abundance of excitement."

The Manufacturers' Club has offered the facilities of its building to all of the Republican national committee men who may be in the city during the campaign, and also extends the same privilege to each delegate and alternate in attendance at the convention.

During the conference with Mayor Ashbridge Senator Hanna made the first statement which he has uttered in his capacity as Republican national chairman on the issues and plans of the coming campaign. He said: "First, the national issues will be the prosperity of the working people of the country; second, the retention of the Philippines. The Republican party is in pressing and immediate need of funds to carry on the work of the campaign, and it must be begun without a moment's delay. The Democratic party has labor agitators at work throughout the West, and the Republican campaign committee finds it necessary to meet them at every point."

## KILLED BY BURGLARS.

Ohio Postmaster Shot While Investi-  
gating an Alarm from His Store.

RAVENNA, O., Jan. 13.—Edenburgh, seven miles east of here, is wild with excitement, burglars having killed N. G. Goss, the leading merchant and most prominent citizen, this morning. Having been the frequent victim of robbers, Mr. Goss connected his store and residence with a burglar alarm by which he was awakened about 11 o'clock. Arming himself and securing the assistance of a neighbor he went to the store. They were met at the door by several shots, one of which entered the head of Mr. Goss. He died in about three hours. The burglars, three in number, were last seen going toward Palmyra.

Bloodhounds were to-night put on the trace of the murderers. Three tramps, arrested to-day on suspicion, would probably have been lynched if there had been no doubt of their guilt, but they all protest their innocence and there is no evidence against them. This caused the officers to get the bloodhounds and the country will be scoured to-morrow. Up to a late hour to-night no trail was struck either here or at Kent or at Edenburgh. Goss was popular and his murder was most atrocious, but since the crowds dispersed to-day the officials have no further fear of lynching.

## BRUNOT MURDER CASE.

Considerable Testimony Taken in the  
Court at Taylor, Ill.

TAYLOR, Ill., Jan. 13.—In the case of Fred Sibley, charged with the murder of Miss Jane Brunot, to-day, Deputy Sheriff Doyle, Chief of Police Kelly and Frank H. Cheney all testified to Sibley confessing the murder to them. Thomas Irwin and Thomas Moore testified that they saw Brunot and Sibley together about 6:30 a. m. on the night of the murder. They were a mile from Jane Brunot's residence. Sibley testified that he was at her home between 6 and 7 o'clock. Several witnesses testified to seeing Sibley around the Maxwell house, Pana, between 7:30 and 9 o'clock that night. Thomas Sibley, father of defendant, testified that he and Fred had worked for Fred Dahler, the dairyman, all day, April 10, and that they went home to supper about 6 o'clock. After supper Fred went up town. Dahler testified that the Sibleys left his place at 10:30 a. m. and did not return. Fred Sibley then took the stand and said that, after leaving home after supper, he was at the Maxwell house all night, except when he called on Clara Foster.

## Crows Threw Baptists.

OMAHA, Neb., Jan. 13.—Michael Crowe threw 1-1/2 Baptists twice out of three falls at South Omaha to-night, catch-as-catch-can. The last bout was won by Crowe by a technical decision.

## FOR RANSELL

MANY SENATORS NOW IN FAVOR OF  
THE INDIANAPOLIS MAN.His Chances for Appointment as Ser-  
geant-at-Arms of the Senate Have  
Improved Greatly.

## STEWART OUT OF THE RACE

CAPTAIN RANSELL TO BE IN WASH-  
INGTON ON MONDAY.No Other Name than His Now Ser-  
iously Considered for the Position  
Filled by Colonel Bright.

## INDIANAPOLIS BILL IN PERIL

HOUSE MAY NOT VOTE EXTRA MON-  
EY FOR PUBLIC BUILDING.Punishment of Lynchers Requested  
by Italy—Passage of the Ship  
Subsidy Bill Urged.

Special to the Indianapolis Journal.

WASHINGTON, Jan. 13.—The day's developments have been greatly to the advantage of Capt. Daniel M. Ransdell and it can now be stated the chances of his appointment to the position of sergeant-at-arms of the Senate are very good. Of course, nothing can be called settled until the caucus takes formal action next week, but the drift is decidedly in his favor. It is definitely given out that Alonzo Stewart, who started in with the indorsement of thirty-six senators, has been side-tracked, and that he has been made to see that his real interest lies in being content with his present position—that of deputy sergeant-at-arms. He may, therefore, be considered out of the race. No other name except that of Captain Ransdell is being seriously considered to-night. The more his name is canvassed the more satisfied the senators are with his selection. His sponsors have wired him to come to Washington and he will be here on Monday. This step would not have been taken had they not been very sure his appointment was as good as made. Senator Fairbanks, who has had the Ransdell campaign in hand from the outset, is in receipt of a great many letters and telegrams from all parts of Indiana congratulating him on the interest he has taken in Capt. Ransdell and indicating very plainly that he is the choice of the Republicans of Indiana from the Ohio river to Lake Michigan. Grand Army people are taking special interest in the success of Captain Ransdell and are expressing a warm hope that he will win.

General Clarkson, the slate candidate for secretary of the Senate, is dying hard. From a position of assumed indifference he has suddenly been aroused to lively interest, and has taken in Washington two senators to stand by him. It is well understood that he will not be given the position, however, and a number of important names are being quietly canvassed for the position are endowed with sufficient sense to keep in the background and not permit themselves to be announced as active candidates. Senators do not take kindly to men who push themselves forward for these two positions, preferring to discover people fitted for the discharge of the duties of the offices.

Now that the Senate has passed the Indianapolis building bill and done its share to increase the appropriation for the new postoffice to \$250,000, it remains for the Indiana delegation to take action on the bill. As stated in these dispatches, the spirit of the House is against increases in building appropriations, and the tendency there is to be deaf to appeals of this sort, although it is plain the cost of building materials has enhanced to such an extent that it will be impossible to construct buildings as originally contemplated with the money at command. It will be impressed upon the House, however, that Senator Fairbanks is chairman of the Senate committee on public buildings and public grounds, a fact which may have a very important influence in securing favorable action at the other end of the Capitol. Members who have favors to ask of the buildings and grounds committee will be slow to turn down a proposition which is especially desired by a senator so potential. The chances are still against the House adopting the Senate bill, but the case is far from being as hopeless as it might have looked two or three days ago.

Italy has signified to the government of the United States, in the polite and courteous method known to modern diplomacy, a wish that the persons guilty of lynching the five Italians at Talulah, La., last spring, should be punished. Heretofore, in cases of the lynching of Italians, the matter has been compromised by the payment of an indemnity, but this does not meet the present demand of the Italian government. As under the existing law the trial and prosecution of such cases as this is left entirely to the State authorities, the national government is well-nigh helpless to meet the request of the Italian government. The investigation made by the State of Louisiana was so unsatisfactory that the national government undertook the investigation through its own agents to learn the facts attending the lynching. The result of this inquiry is now on file, but the United States government at present cannot make the report the basis of any legal proceedings against the lynchers. As an outcome of this embarrassing position the President will probably make fresh representations to Congress, urging the speedy passage of the pending bills intended to remove from State courts jurisdiction in cases where persons claiming treaty protection are the victims, and transferring jurisdiction over them to the federal courts.